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65th YEAR VOLUME 65, NUMBER 115 RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1915. —SIXTY-TWO PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 7 —FAIR PRICE FIVE CENTS

MOORE REVIEWS TAX LEGISLATION

State Auditor Gives Clear-Cut
Resume of Changes Made at
Special Session.

SAYS RATE CAN BE REDUCED

Gives High Praise to Governor
Stuart and Members of Tax
Commission.

In a clear-cut statement issued yesterday, State Auditor of Public Accounts C. Lee Moore outlines the legislation recently enacted for tax reform in Virginia, and gives his views as to its actual workings and practical effect.

The statement follows:
Legislation enacted by the recent General Assembly of Virginia will, I believe, prove very satisfactory to the citizens of the State. It is generally conceded the people of Virginia are conservative, fair and just in whatever they undertake. The people of this State are not given to radical action in their affairs or radical changes in their laws.

HISTORY OF MOVEMENT FOR TAX SEGREGATION

In the summer of 1913, recognizing much taxable property was escaping taxation and the gross inequalities in the assessment of property throughout the Commonwealth, and the many instances in which citizens were bearing unequal and unjust burdens of taxation, by complying with the existing laws, I prepared and submitted a tentative plan of segregation, and later prepared and submitted a supplement to that plan. The plan was purposely and deliberately marked "tentative" and was issued to acquaint the people of Virginia with existing conditions respecting avoidance of taxation, inequalities of assessment and unjust and unequal exaction of taxes, with the hope that attention might be directed to, and a lively and active discussion of, the subject would ensue, resulting in the adoption of a plan which would bring under taxation all property, and effect, as far as possible, uniformity of assessment, and fair and just rates which would yield the revenue necessary for the support of the State and her political subdivisions, with the ultimate object of reduction in the rates of taxation.

STEADY PROGRESS MADE IN STUDY OF PROBLEM

I was gratified to see the keen interest manifested throughout the Commonwealth at that time, which did not abate until an extraordinary session of the General Assembly provided a new system. The different stages of procedure are well known.

First, a Tax Commission, composed of ten able and capable gentlemen, three Senators, four members of the House of Delegates, and three citizens from the State at large, appointed by the Governor. This body ably, carefully and thoroughly studied the complicated problems before it, and earnestly endeavored to present to the General Assembly a full and complete report with recommendations.

The committee was directed to report two plans, one providing a Tax Commission, the other providing a plan of segregation. The commission plan was ably and earnestly supported by seven members of the committee, viz: Senator Edward Echols, Senator A. C. Harman, Delegate John W. Chalkley, Delegate Hill Montague, Delegate D. H. Pitts, Dr. Thomas Walker Pace and Joseph R. Anderson.

PLAN MAINLY OUTLINED BY
FORMER AUDITOR DONOHUE
The plan of segregation was mainly the product of S. R. Donohue, of Fairfax County, formerly Auditor of Public Accounts of this Commonwealth, who maintained throughout the deliberations of the committee that a plan of segregation would be most beneficial to the State and her political subdivisions. In this he was ably supported by two other members of the committee, Senator B. F. Buchanan and Delegate Aubrey G. Weaver.

The General Assembly concluded to accept the best features of both plans, and adopted neither as a whole. The plan finally adopted and enacted into law made provision for a State Advisory Board on Taxation, composed of the Governor, the chairman of the State Corporation Commission and the Auditor of Public Accounts; and, further provided for the appointment, by the Judge of the Circuit Court of each county and the Judge of the Corporation or (Hanging) Court of each city, of a local board of review consisting of three citizens.

POWERS OF STATE ADVISORY BOARD OF TAXATION

The general duties of the State Advisory Board on Taxation are to collect, digest and preserve information relating to the assessment and collection of taxes; to ascertain the best methods of effecting equitable assessments, etc., and to avoid duplication of taxation of the same property; to make recommendations to the General Assembly of measures which will promote uniformity of assessments, just rates and harmony and co-operation among all officials connected with the revenue system of the State.

To exercise general advisory powers over local boards of review and over the assessors and commissioners of the revenue.

To furnish those officers information and data relating to the assessment and value of property for the purpose of uniform valuation, so as to promote fairness and equality of assessment; To advise county and city tax officials in the performance of their duties, and to investigate, at any time, the assessment and collection of taxes in any county or city, and when any assessment is found to be unjust or unreasonable, to recommend the correction thereof.

(Continued On Eleventh Page.)

14 DEAD; 21 MISSING Rescue Parties in Austin Continue Search of Wrecked Dwellings.

AUSTIN, TEX., April 24.—The known dead as a result of the flood which swept down Waller and Shoal Creeks on outskirts of Austin early yesterday, remained at fourteen to-night, but the number unaccounted for was increased to twenty-one. Rescue parties continued their search of the wreckage of the 200 dwellings washed away by the flood, but found no bodies to-day. The property damage, according to an estimate by city officials, will reach \$1,000,000.

Rain, which began falling late to-night, added to the discomfort of those who refused to leave their damaged homes, and caused both creeks and the Colorado River here to start rising again, but no additional loss of life or extensive property damage is anticipated. All of the streams fell rapidly when the rain ceased yesterday, and had reached almost normal stages late to-day.

Reports from Houston state that railway service is demoralized in Southern Texas, where the damage to crops and property is reported heavy. The Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe and other streams are rising rapidly, and residents of lowlands have been warned to get to points of safety.

GREAT DISTRESS IN CHINA People in Certain Districts Eating Roots, Bark and Clay.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, April 24.—Famine in the eastern part of the Province of Szechuan, China, has caused a serious famine, and many persons are dying. The districts suffering most are those in the region of Fu-chow and Chungchow. Some of the people are so desperate that they are eating roots and bark from the trees, and even clay.

Others have committed suicide to escape the horrors of starvation. The American consul at Chungking, China, has so reported to the State Department in a dispatch under date of March 10, just received. He adds that the price of rice has more than doubled.

According to the dispatch, it is not likely that conditions will improve until the next harvest in the late summer. President Yuan Shi Kai is said to have authorized the expenditure of \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

DEATH OF JOHN CUDAHY Was One of Founders of Chicago's Packing Industry.

CHICAGO, April 24.—John Cudahy, one of the founders of Chicago's packing industry, and millionaire Board of Trade leader, died at his home here early to-day.

Mr. Cudahy once was rated as the most daring speculator on the exchange. He attracted much attention in the financial world by the manner in which he retrieved the losses he sustained in 1893, when his fortune of \$5,000,000 was swept away and he was plunged into debt more than \$1,500,000. By 1898 he had paid all his obligations and amassed another fortune.

Mr. Cudahy's death came after four years of illness. He never fully recovered from an operation for appendicitis performed in 1911.

EARL ROGERS IS MARRIED

Miss Edna Landers Becomes Bride of
Prominent Criminal Lawyer.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
LOS ANGELES, April 24.—Earl Rogers, one of the most prominent criminal lawyers of the country, and who was chief counsel for Clarence Darrow, was married at high noon to-day to Miss Edna Landers, daughter of the late John D. Landers, a Winnipeg (Canada) capitalist. The ceremony took place at the Landers home, 253 Serrano Street.

After the conclusion of the trial of Chief of Police Sebastian, for whom Rogers is leading counsel, the couple will go on an extended honeymoon in the East.

MRS. DECKER ASKS DIVORCE

Well-Known Actress Sues Grandson of
Milk Millionaire.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, April 24.—Mrs. Kathryn Brown Decker, a well-known actress, to-day sued her husband, Henry E. Decker, grandson of the milk millionaire, for absolute divorce. The respondent is not named in the papers, but is said to be a prominent actress.

When Mrs. Decker brought suit for separation last March, her husband strenuously contested the action, alleging in reply that his wife drove him from home by "dining, wining and entertaining an army of social panhandlers."

TEST OF NEW STYLE TURRET

Secretary Garrison Pleaded With Re-
sults at Sandy Hook.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, April 24.—Secretary of War Lindley L. Garrison to-day witnessed the test of a new style turret at Sandy Hook. The turret is to be mounted in Havana harbor. The test to-day, which was eminently successful, included firing at the turret to prove its stability. It will mount two fourteen-inch guns.

With Secretary Garrison was Major-General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, United States Army.

SCOTT TO BE PROMOTED

Will Be Advanced to Grade of Major-
General Upon Retirement of Murray.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Brigadier-General Scott, chief of staff of the army, will be advanced to the grade of major-general next Thursday upon the retirement of age of Major-General Arthur Murray, commanding the Western Department at San Francisco.

Colonel Frederick S. Strong, of the coast artillery at Charleston, S. C., will be advanced to the brigadier-generalship made vacant by General Scott's promotion, and will be assigned later.

BARNES ANXIOUS FOR DAY IN COURT

Thoroughly Enraged, Is Fully
Determined to "Get Back"
at Roosevelt.

REAL FIGHT IS YET TO COME

Expects to Show That Colonel's
Relations With Bosses Were
Extremely Cordial.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 24.—The real fight in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit is yet to come. The Colonel has had all the best of it so far, but it must not be forgotten that Barnes has not yet had his day in court.

That day will come when the defendant's case is in, probably at the end of this week. Until then it is just as well for the public to follow the example of the jury and suspend judgment on the outcome.

Everything the Colonel has said about Barnes on the stand and in the statements complained of, he will have to prove, if he is to win this case.

Thus far he has produced one tangible piece of evidence, the letter in which Barnes appealed to Roosevelt to drop the State printing house matter, which threatened Barnes's ruin if carried out.

He has been a great witness on the stand, politically—he has got into the records and, still more important, into the papers, speeches, essays, reminiscences and other pure advertising matter which he couldn't have got before the public in any other way.

SURE TO BE SHIFT IN ADVANTAGE OF BATTLE

But he has been testifying as to his own case. And after that case is all in, there is sure to be a shift in the advantage of the battle, if not in the result. In the piles of documents that cluster the defense of the Barnes lawyers, are many letters, some of them, it is rumored, setting forth opinions which no one knew Mr. Roosevelt ever entertained, others show that his relations with bosses were at least extremely cordial.

The first of these to appear will be a letter from the Colonel about Hughes, written to Parsons. He has consented to the admission of this. He may not be so eager for the admission of some of the others, if reports hereabout as to their nature are to be credited.

The Colonel has practically told everything he has to tell. The witnesses he has called will be chiefly to corroborate him.

But the Barnes's crowd has not been heard at all. Barnes himself has yet to tell his side of the conversations the Colonel had with him back in the days when they were both organization men.

He has a diary which records some of these conversations. He has a small army of people here to verify the charges he is sure to make against Roosevelt. And, while he is keeping a cheerful and smiling outward appearance, he is thoroughly enraged inwardly, and fully determined to "get back" just as hard as he can.

WILL TELL OF COLONEL'S GROWING DISLIKE FOR HIM

Barnes will go into the first break with Roosevelt, and seek to show that it was the sole result of Barnes's defection. Then he will build his case on Roosevelt's growing dislike of him as Barnes steadily opposed him, which reached a climax when Barnes came to the Chicago convention in 1912 with the avowed purpose of protecting the Constitution, but with the object of defeating Roosevelt.

With Barnes's help, Roosevelt would have been the nominee of that convention, and, as he and many others believe, President of the United States for the third time.

It is because Barnes failed him in this purpose, Mr. Ivins will contend, that the Colonel gave out the statement which figures as the provocation for this \$50,000 suit.

Counsel for Barnes took advantage of the week-end recess of the Supreme Court to-day to compile additional questions to put to the former President when his cross-examination is resumed on Monday. Many of the questions agreed on concern formation of the Progressive party.

William M. Ivins, chief counsel for Barnes, said he expected to finish with Colonel Roosevelt some time on Monday, but redirect examination may keep him on the stand until Tuesday.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE TO BE SUBPOENAED BY BARNES

The Roosevelt attorneys heard to-day that all the members of the Legislature who voted against the Hughes direct primary bill and other measures cited by Colonel Roosevelt as instances where machine Democrats and machine Republicans combined to defeat legislation he considered good would be subpoenaed by Barnes to testify in rebuttal.

Colonel Roosevelt spent to-day resting from his four strenuous days upon the witness stand and preparing for further cross-examination when the trial is resumed on Monday. The Colonel conferred with his counsel, then took a long automobile ride into the country. After conferences, attorneys on both sides thought to-night that, because of the great amount of evidence yet to be presented, it was doubtful whether the case would reach the jury inside of two weeks, if even then.

Despite the fact that Justice Andrews has ruled that a legislative report dealing, among other things, with vice in Albany was not admissible, several detectives who assisted in an investigation were served to-night with subpoenas. It was said a strong effort would be made by the Roosevelt attorney.

(Continued On Second Page.)

ITALY'S DECISION HANGS IN BALANCE

Great Excitement in Rome, Vienna
and Berlin as Negotiations Proceed.

CONCESSIONS BY AUSTRIA

Military Preparations Nearly Perfect
and Daily Becoming
More Complete.

ROME, April 24 (via Paris).—The council of ministers to have been held to-day to discuss the international situation was postponed. That was interpreted to mean that Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, contrary to expectations, was not ready to communicate anything definite to his colleagues regarding negotiations with Germany and Austria.

It is reported Austria has made further concessions in the endeavor to preserve Italian neutrality, but it is said these are not satisfactory to Italy. It is said Baron Sonnino is obdurate in demands representing a minimum of what Italy expects. Great excitement reigns here, in Vienna and in Berlin over the negotiations.

Premier Salandra and Baron Sonnino frequently seek Victor Emmanuel, and discuss the situation after interviews with Prince von Buelow, German ambassador, and Baron de Macchio, Austrian ambassador.

Italy's military preparations already are nearly perfect, and daily they are becoming more complete.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

ROME, April 23 (via Paris, April 24).—Foreign Minister Sonnino to-day conferred with Gabriel Hanotaux, former French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Hanotaux has been in Rome for some time, presumably on a special mission. He has had audiences with Pope Benedict and the papal secretary of state. It has been suggested that his purpose in coming here was to effect an understanding between France and the Holy See.

"KEEP YOUR NERVES." IS NEWSPAPER'S ADVICE

ROME, April 23 (via Paris, April 24).—"Keep your nerves in order," is the advice given to the people of Italy by the Giornale d'Italia in an editorial, "for what is most needed now is national discipline."

The paper says that while the government knows all the elements which have entered into a difficult international situation and has received from Parliament full power to act, the country must be allowed to work in peace until the time comes when it is considered possible to reveal what has been done without injuring the superior interests of the nation.

GERMAN FAMILIES ARE LEAVING ITALY

CHIASSO, April 24 (via Paris).—German families from Italy continue to cross the frontier in constantly increasing numbers. Most of them are settling temporarily in Swiss towns. Nearly all of them say they left because they were urged to do so by their respective consuls.

UNDERSTANDING FAR FROM BEING REACHED

(By Camillo Cianfrani.)
ROME, April 24.—Frequent visits by Baron de Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, and Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador, to Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, during the last few days have strengthened the belief that the Italo-Austro negotiations are proceeding more smoothly, though an understanding is still far from being reached.

Diplomats now admit that the negotiations came near being broken off a fortnight ago, when Austria pointedly asked Italy to state the nature of the concessions desired. Italy's delay in replying prompted Austria and Germany to take extensive defensive measures on the border.

Intervention by the Pope and Von Buelow again saved the situation, and negotiations were resumed.

News from Trentino is that an Italian and Austrian military commission is surveying the country north of Trentino for the purpose of demarking a new frontier. Italy insists upon a strategic border, which shall include Drennerspass, while Austria is willing to concede only a border running from Mezzo-Lombardo to Mezzo-Tedesco.

The situation in the Italian provinces is very grave, owing to the lack of foodstuffs and the brutal repression of the bread riots in Trentino.

Hundreds of boys and girls whose parents had sent them out to clamor for bread were arrested, and are now held and guarded in a concentration camp. At Trieste depots for the distribution of potatoes have been opened.

Further news from the Austrian frontier says that Cardinal Piffl, Archbishop of Vienna, has ordered prayers said in every church for victory by the Austrian arms in the Carpathians.

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, JR., DEAD

Son of Former Ohio Senator Dies at
Manhattan Beach.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Former Senator and Mrs. Foraker, called hurriedly from Washington, were at the bedside of their son, Joseph Benson Foraker, Jr., when he died at Manhattan Beach to-day.

The younger Foraker had been a victim of pernicious anemia for some time. He was brought to Manhattan Beach from his home, in Cincinnati, in the hope that the sea air would benefit him.

Mr. Foraker was a veteran of the war with Spain, and was vice-president of the Cincinnati Traction Company. He was forty-three years old.

Allies Try to Win Back Territory Lost to Germans Near Ypres

BRITISH troops in the neighborhood of Ypres still are sustaining heavy attacks by German forces, to which they have replied with counterattacks. The French and Belgians are making slow advances along the same line, where they are endeavoring to win back territory which they lost when a heavily reinforced German army, preparing the way with artillery fire and gas bombs, pressed them back in the last day or two.

The British report and the French statement declare a considerable amount of this ground has been retaken, and Field Marshal French himself gives great credit to the Canadian contingent, which, having been obliged to withdraw because of its exposed position, delivered a brilliant counterattack, recaptured four of its heavy guns which had been left behind and saved the situation.

There is renewed activity in the fighting in the Carpathians. The Austrians were repulsed with enormous losses during attacks on April 22 and on the night of April 23 on heights occupied by Russians about Poles, according to a Russian official statement. The Muscovites progressed in the region of Telepoch and at Slenka, capturing a series of important hills.

ROCKEFELLER DENIES STATEMENT BY WALSH

Declares Chairman of Industrial Relations Commission Draws Un-
warranted Inferences.

PROCEEDING IS INDEFENSIBLE
Expresses Willingness to Appear at
Any Time and Give Additional Testimony, So That Public Can Have
All Facts.

NEW YORK, April 24.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave out a statement late to-day in reference to the correspondence between himself and L. M. Bowers, chairman of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, made public yesterday by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

Mr. Rockefeller characterized as false the conclusions which Mr. Walsh drew from the correspondence. He asserts Mr. Walsh had drawn inferences without ascertaining whether they were correct, a "proceeding which is wholly indefensible."

He said he would be glad to appear to give additional testimony before the commission at any time, "for we are desirous that the public shall have all the facts."

STATEMENT ISSUED BY J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

The statement follows:
"On February 18, soon after the hearings in New York of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, I felt called upon in justice to myself to point out to the public a gross misstatement concerning my evidence which had been given out by Mr. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission. Mr. Walsh to-day makes another long statement, containing many misrepresentations and unwarranted inferences. The public is entitled to the facts concerning the allegations which Mr. Walsh makes, but it is impossible to assemble all the data in time for the Sunday morning papers. I am preparing a statement which will be available for publication on Monday morning.

WILL BE GLAD TO APPEAR AT ANY TIME

"In reference to Mr. Walsh's announcement of his intention to call my associates and myself to give further information in regard to the Colorado strike, I need hardly say that we shall be glad to appear at any time, for we are desirous that the public shall have all the facts. To that end we have already testified with great fullness, have waived all our legal rights, and have supplied the commission, without any subpoena duces tecum, all the information which has been asked for, including a mass of private correspondence.

"Mr. Walsh has taken that correspondence, has drawn from it certain inferences and without ascertaining whether his inferences are correct, has made statements and announced conclusions which are false. Such a proceeding, I submit, is wholly indefensible on the part of the chairman of a body holding a commission from the government of the United States."

AMMONS PREPARED EVERY LETTER HE SENT OUT

DENVER, COLO., April 24.—Former Governor E. M. Ammons, when shown the correspondence between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Ivy L. Lee, as made public yesterday by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, said:

"I never sent out a letter on any phase of the Colorado coal miners' strike that I did not prepare myself. I never heard of Ivy L. Lee until his name was brought out at the Denver investigation of the Industrial Relations Commission, and never had any correspondence with him. I furnished copies of all my correspondence to the strike to the Industrial Relations Commission during the Denver hearings."

"The only time I ever met a representative of Mr. Rockefeller was a few days ago, when W. L. MacKenzie King Colorado."

Battleship Reported Damaged.
WASHINGTON, April 24.—The German embassy announced to-day it had information "from a reliable source" that a British battleship was severely damaged in the last Zeppelin attack over the Tyno.

SEVERAL VESSELS SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES

Finnish Steamer Frack and English
Freighter Ruth Are Sent
to Bottom.

CREWS OF BOTH ARE RESCUED

LONDON, April 24.—The freighter Ruth was sunk by a German submarine Wednesday, 100 miles east of May Island, in the North Sea. The crew was rescued, and was landed at Leith.

The Ruth left Leith with a coal cargo for Gothenburg. Captain Anderson, who is a Swede, reports that the first torpedo discharged by the submarine missed, but that the second struck the Ruth amidships.

The sixteen members of the crew, all Swedes, drifted in small boats for twelve hours before being picked up.

FINNISH STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (via London).—The Finnish steamer Frack has been torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic by a German submarine. It is believed that the members of her crew were saved.

The Frack carried a cargo of iron ore, and was on her way to Abo, Finland.

CREW OF SUBMARINE E-15 ARRIVE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23 (via The Hague and London, April 24).—Six officers and nineteen members of the crew of the British submarine E-15 were brought to Constantinople to-day.

Announcement was made last Saturday of the sinking of the E-15 by the Turks in the Dardanelles. It was said that twenty-four men were saved.

BARKS DESTROYED AFTER CREWS ARE FORCED TO LEAVE

JURA ISLAND, SCOTLAND, April 24.—The crews of the Norwegian barks Oscar and Eva were landed here to-day by the Danish steamship Anna. A German submarine overhauled the barks about 170 miles northeast of the Longstone and allowed their crews ten minutes to board lifeboats. The submarine then shelled the abandoned vessels.

Subsequently, the German submarine stopped the Danish steamer Anna and ordered her to take aboard the crews of the Oscar and Eva. The barks were bound for a Scottish port, and were loaded with mine props.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER IS SUNK BY MINE

LONDON, April 24.—The Norwegian steamer Caprivi was struck by a mine and sunk yesterday fifteen miles off Tory Island, nine miles northwest of Dumfries, on the Irish coast, and the crew was landed at Inishtrahull, Donegal, Ireland.

The Caprivi, Captain Petersen, was a steel cargo steamer 315 feet long, of 2,332 registered tonnage and was built in 1892. She was registered at Bergen. She was bound from Baltimore for Kristiania.

DANISH SHIP CAPTURED BY GERMAN WARSHIP

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, April 24 (via London).—The Danish steamer Nidaros, 631 tons net, has been captured by a German warship in the North Sea and taken to the Island of Sylt, one of the North Frisian Islands. The Nidaros left Aarhus, Denmark, for England with agricultural products.

DETAINED AT KIRK WALL

Steamer From Galveston For Malmoe,
Sweden, Carries Cotton Cargo.

LONDON, April 24.—The Marie, from Galveston for Malmoe, Sweden, with man position guarding Uzak Pass, is being detained at Kirkwall, pending purchase of her cargo by the British government under the cotton agreement.

The Livonia, Galveston for Copenhagen, is being held at Falmouth, pending investigation of her cotton cargo.

CANADIANS HALT SECOND GERMAN DRIVE ON YPRES

Overseas Contingent Bears
Brunt of Fighting in
Serious Crisis.

LOSE HEAVILY IN MEN,
BUT HOLD THEIR GUNS

Heavy Re-Enforcements Being
Concentrated to Hurl Teutons
Back Across Yser.

ALLIES' LINES ARE RE-FORMED

Furious and Spectacular Fighting Is
Reported From Cham-
pagne.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, April 24.—The second German drive on Ypres, the key to Calais, has been checked.

Brought to a halt by the Canadians, who gave the advancing hordes of invaders such terrific battle, even with their left flank exposed, that the French, English and Belgians were able to reform their line between Steenstraet and Hetsas, the Kaiser's forces to-day were turned back at Lizerne, the village they captured west of the Yser, and the Belgian forces are now crowding them back to the eastward. The Germans have fallen back to the left bank of the canalized stream, and heavy re-enforcements are being concentrated there to hurl them back across the Yser.

The crisis of the battle at Lizerne came this morning dawn, according to the French official communique, received to-night from Paris. After terrific cannonading and sporadic infantry actions lasting all night, the French Zouaves and the Belgian Carabiniers joined in a brilliant attack upon the newly-erected German defensive works at the edge of the village. The dash and vigor of the attack carried the French over the trenches, and, after sharp fighting, back and out the invaders were forced back and out of the town into the low ground stretching down towards the bank of the Yser.

GERMANS FIGHT WITH INTENSE FURY

Meanwhile, the French and Belgians, towards Blakeshoote, and the British in the angle at Hetsas, where the salient projects from the main line to protect Ypres, carried on stubborn engagements with the Germans, who fought with intense fury.

Numerous fresh battalions have been sent coming up behind the German line for the past twenty-four hours. Apparently the Kaiser's army, flushed by their temporary success in bending the allies' line, were determined to seize the opportunity to make good their pledge to break through for the onward march to Calais, a stroke upon which the German strategy has been based ever since last October.

But new contingents, with reserve forces, were quickly thrown behind the French-British line, and the wall of steel which has balked the Germans during the last six months of fighting on this front again is re-established.

London to-night is ringing with enthusiasm for the Canadian forces. The overseas contingent, according to official reports issued by the War Office, bore the brunt of the fighting in a crisis, when, if they had faltered, the German wedge undoubtedly would have cut through a still greater distance than it was able to penetrate at Lizerne. The Canadians lost heavily in men, but retired with all their guns.

They lost four "four-point-seven" when they were overwhelmed by the impact of the first onslaught, but they rallied valiantly and fought their way back to their guns,